SYSY Antibodies

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CD3e

Cat.No. HS-413 003; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 200 µl specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	200 µl specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 200 µl H_2O. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Applications	**WB**: not tested yet **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: not tested yet **IHC**: not recommended **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 100
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 160 to 172 from mouse CD3e (UniProt Id: P22646)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (P22646), rat (D4A5M2), human (P07766). Other species not tested yet.

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

Cluster of differentiation 3 (CD3) is a defining feature of cells belonging to the T cell lineage. It is composed of the four subunits CD3 gamma, CD3 delta, **CD3 epsilon** (**CD3e**) and CD3 zeta, that form a multimeric protein complex. This complex associates with the T cell receptor (TCR) and serves as a T cell co-receptor. The CD3 molecules contain immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAMs) that serve as the nucleating point for the intracellular signal transduction machinery upon TCR engagement. TCR/CD3 signaling is central to the initiation of antigen-specific T cell responses to pathogens and vaccines, as well as transplanted tissues, tumors, and autoantigens. CD3 is initially expressed in the cytoplasm of pro-thymocytes. During T cell maturation the expression of CD3 migrates to the cell-membrane. The specific appearance at all stages of T cell development make CD3 a useful immunohistochemical marker for T cells in tissue sections. In the clinical setting, CD3 is a relevant marker for the classification of malignant lymphomas and leukemias as the antigen remains present in almost all T-cell lymphomas and leukemias. It can also be used to detect T cells in celiac disease, lymphocytic and collagenous colitis.

Selected General References

CD3 immunohistochemical staining in diagnosis of lymphocytic colitis.
Fiehn AM et al. Hum. Pathol. (2016) PubMed:26772395

T cell activation.
Smith-Garvin JE et al. Annu. Rev. Immunol. (2009) PubMed:19132916

Lymphocytic and collagenous colitis: an immunohistochemical study.
Mosnier JF et al. Am. J. Gastroenterol. (1996) PubMed:8677934

CD3: structure, function, and role of immunostaining in clinical practice.
Chetty R et al. J. Pathol. (1994) PubMed:7525907

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/HS-413003 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at **4°C** before reconstitution. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.